

# The Young Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 814

四千八百四十四號

日四命月十日光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9 H. 1884.

九月二十號

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## CHIPPING.

## INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.  
December 7. VELCOURT, British bark, 493, R.  
Martin, Clever 27th November, Beans—  
CHINESE.  
December 8. KONG BENG, British str., 382, R.  
Jones, Bangkok 28th Nov., General—  
YUEN FAT HONG.  
December 8. WINGNANG, British str., 1,554, St.  
Cecil, Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore  
30th Nov., General—JARDINE, MATHERSON  
& Co.  
December 8. CAMBELL, British str., 1,049, S.  
Dasy, Samarang 22nd Nov., and Singapore  
28th Sugar—Order.

DEPARTURES.  
December 8. MARIS, British steamer, 1,067,  
H. Plante, Saigon 1st Dec., Rio—Chi-  
nese.

CLEARANCES.  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
21st DECEMBER.  
Dubug, German str. for Swatow.  
Will-the-Wisp, British str. for Haiphong.  
Tender, British str. for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.  
December 8. CARDIGANSHIRE, British steamer,  
for Yokohama.  
December 8. ANTON, German str., for Hohew.  
December 8. NAM-VIAN, British steamer, for  
Haiphong.

A FIVE STORED DOLLIE'S HOUSE.

## INTIMATIONS.

## BANKS.

## BANKS.

ONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

## PUBLICATION.

## RECAPITALIZATION.

## RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF

## DIVIDENDS.

## RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-

## PRIORS.

## RESCUE LIABILITY OF PRO-



Nestor, and the other officers of the Storch, sailors from the other foreign man-of-war all in full uniform, and those of the German, Austrian, British, and Norwegian navies—in plain clothes, and a number of residents, mostly Germans. Behind these came a number of sailors from the Storch. A Lieutenant read the funeral service at the grave, the Mortuary Chapel not being used. While the friends were throwing flowers on the coffin, this band played after which the band party delivered three volleys in the air and then the band played some more music. This deceased was only twenty-four years of age, and he completed the year on the day before his death.—*Daily News*.

## THE BLOCKADE OF FORMOSA.

In the House of Commons on the 26th October Mr. Hubbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government were aware that "the blockade of the coast of the Island of Formosa began on the 27th inst., and that no vessels are now allowed to embark or disembark at the island, which is completely isolated," whether this blockade by France of ports belonging to a Power with which she is at war, was inconsistent with international law, whether Britain had in the circumstances any right to prevent English ships from entering the ports of the island, and what measures the Government proposed in order to assist English commerce the compensation due for damages arising from the interruption to which it was subjected.

Mr. Ashurst-Bartlett also asked whether British naval ships had been stopped and searched by French gunboats off the Chinese coast, whether the French had declared a blockade of Formosa, and whether the French Republic had declared war upon China, and if not whether Her Majesty's Ministers would direct the British Admiral in command of the Chinese fleet to take steps to stop these piratical proceedings.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: Her Majesty's Government on the 23rd inst. received from the French Government a formal notice of blockade of the ports of Formosa, and the notice was issued in the Gazette of the 24th inst. France has undoubtedly the right to blockade those ports, and the notification of blockade must be taken into account as a notification of a state of war.

France, in her circumstances, all the rights of war, including the right to prevent access to the blockade, has a right to a belligerent blockade if she desires to prosecute them; but in the absence of a formal declaration of war either by France or China the declaration of war either by France or China Her Majesty's Government have thought it necessary to communicate with the French Government on the subject to remove all doubt as to the position of naval patrols, and I am unable to make any further statement pending the result of that communication. Before the identification of blockade three British vessels were taken off Taiwan, and upon representations having made to the French Government on the subject it was admitted that the proceeding was irregular but that a regular blockade had not been established.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: In reply to a further question by Mr. Hubbell, in the event of war taking place on the subject of the table, certain papers relating to the French in China were about to be presented.

Mr. Ashurst-Bartlett gave notice that he would ask the noble lord whether the examination of a merchant ship without a declaration of war did not constitute an act of piracy.

Mr. Warton: The French Government had taken any pains to find out the exact number of French ships with the view of ascertaining whether the blockade was an effective one or merely a paper one.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice: I do not know, Sir.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 8th December. OPIUM.

Quotations are—

Malwa (New)... \$560 per cwt, allee. of 2/4/16  
Malwa (Old)... \$550 " " " " "

Fatna (New)... \$562 to \$565 per cwt.

Fatna (Old)... \$565 "

Bonara (New)... \$53 to \$560 "

Bonara (Old)... \$560 "

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand... \$364  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight... \$363  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight... \$371  
Credits, at 4 months' sight... \$372  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight... \$373

SHAKES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—\$113 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$460 per share, or div.

China Traders Insurance Company's Shares—\$64 per share.

North China Insurance—The 285 per share.

Yangtze River Insurance Association—The 137 1/2 per share.

Chinese Assurance Company, Limited—\$175 per share, or div.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 143 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$374 per share, Baysers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$30 per cent. premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$68 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$10 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$33 per share premium.

Taiwan Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—\$39 per share discount.

China and Manchuria Ship Company, Limited—\$30 per cent. discount.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par, nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$120 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$106 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$142 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$110 per share.

Pak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.

Soleng Tin Mining Company—\$10 per share.

Pak Tin Sugar Cultivation Company—The 25 per share.

Hongkong Tin Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—4 per cent. dis.

CHASITES EXPORTED.

The following settlements are taken from Mr. J. LAMKE's Freight Circular—

John C. Muir—British bark, 63 tons, to Havre and London, private terms.

Forster—British bark, 63 tons, to London and Hamburg, private terms.

Georgian bark, 66 tons, to Manila or New York, Boston, and London, private terms.

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S.S. CHUNLIEN

Some recently have been fit on Mr. Malman's account by his friends at Chungking and elsewhere. He is doing valiant work in connection with the British and Eurasia Bible Society, and his prolonged absence on a journey gave rise to fear lest he might have met with harm. This fear was further increased by a rumour which was circulated to the effect that he had been captured and was being held in prison and drowned. We are glad to say that later intelligence has removed all fear on his account, and a verbal message informed our Chungking friends that they might expect to see him soon.

A miniature rebellion has just been put down at Ta-pa Hien, but one of the rebels was captured by the Chinese.

It is said to have originated in the former city by a wealthy landowner of renown, since he suffered punishment for some years on account of his former misdeeds. On his last birthday he gave a grand feast for which 50 tables were provided.

The steamer "Eury" which arrived in Hongkong on Tuesday, the 18th inst., from Mukden, went ashore at the latter port on the 26th instant, having crossed the Yangtze River at high water. She was drawing only 12 feet at this time. She remained where the whole of the next day, but in the evening was towed off by two tugs. The Chinese authorities replied "all right," but the following day proof of the truth of the report came to hand. The men were sent to a hospital, and on the third day 300 cables were spread for them.

They are said to be thousands strong, but are by no means well equipped for fighting. The motto inscribed on their banners shows that their intention is to utterly destroy man and mandarin, and their prepared attendants if they will, not fight.

Owing to the dull times their ranks may be largely reinforced by malcontents. It is to be hoped that the Government will do all in its power to nip the rebellion in the bud.—*The Star in the East.*

PEKING.

The hearts of the soldiers were made happy on the 14th Nov. by the receipt of their pay for the winter months. There was less an inch and a quarter thick on the river on the 13th Nov. The soldiers quartered in the suburbs of Tung-chow are not allowed to enter the city itself, unless provided with a pass from the commanding officers of their regiments. To make the things still more difficult, they do not even have the liberty of their wives and concubines without leave, so severely punished by a flogging of not less than 300 blows—a very severe punishment in the present state of the weather.

H.E. Shan Ching, the Tartar Commander-in-Chief, whose army nearly couped up a number, though not in efficiency, to the disciplined regiments of Li Chung-tung, has taken up his headquarters in Tung-chow to await the approach of the French next spring.—*Shanghai Courier.*

It is reported (says the *Courier*) that the British, German, Russian, American, and Japanese Ministers at Peking have called upon the Ministers of the Teung-hu Yuan requesting permission to pay their respects to the Emperor on the occasion of his 50th birthday. To the K'uang Beihou, who said there was no precedent for it, and he would have to request the Imperial Instructions before giving any definite answer.

MOUKDEN.

15th November. Last night at about 9 o'clock a smart shock of earthquake made our houses vibrate and our windows rattle almost as it threatened to do.

In some houses and others the glass was broken, and was accompanied by a rumbling sound. About ten years ago a similar shock at the same time of evening caused a good deal of commotion. It was more severe than this, at the wall of the houses rocked dangerously, like that of a railway train in the distance. What appears to be the cause is not known, but seems to be a tremor of the earth.

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JAPAN.

NAGASAKI. The steamer *Proprietary*, entering Nagasaki harbour, about 6.30 p.m. on the 18th November, in charge of pilot J. U. Smith, had the misfortune to foul the Russian man-of-war "Shevchenko," carrying away her starboard bow-stern, and causing considerable damage and doing another slight damage. It was the intention of the *Shevchenko* to have left on the 21st, but the accident will detain her several days longer.—*Eating Sun.*

TOKIO.

17th November. The late riots in Ulmardia have led to a complete state of confusion in the Capital, and the Ministers of State have already held several lengthy conferences with regard to quelling the disturbances. It appears only too probable that the almost panic-stricken condition of the peasantry in many parts of the interior have led them to the last desperate measure of winning bread by help of the sword. Some people of high standing, including the manufacturers of some hair-brained members of the Liberal Party, but if all accounts are to be credited, the disturbances were very far from being of a political nature. It is true, nevertheless, that some of the rioters took a red-handed loudly proclaimed themselves Liberals, but this is not to be taken as the true indication of the opinions of the mob. However, it is now evident that the disturbances have cast upon the Liberal Party that it has quite lost its grip. Mr. Itagaki, the energetic and able-minded President of the Liberals, has returned to his native province, refusing to interest himself further in questions of political import until these troublous times have passed over. An outcry has been raised to have the other against the high-handed conduct of either party, it is true, but the amount imposed by the Government have entirely demoralized the poorer classes. Though not strictly true, there is some reason in these complaints. When it appears that thousands of agriculturists and other labouring men are unable to meet the most necessary daily expenses owing to a want of employment, and the like, it is certain that such a sum, unreasonable to force these poor labourers to pay tax of any description whatever. But, arguing on the basis that the imports are really not exorbitant, the Government has hitherto turned a deaf ear to the many complaints coming from the provinces. The natural consequence has been that the peasants were forced to raise rates by mortgages, and that the tax on the land was raised for sums as a percentage of interest. But this sort of thing could not go on for ever, the numbers in the country gradually absorbed everything of value owned by the peasants—land, houses, implements, clothes, and even personal liberty. And the whole village has become bankrupt, the owners of most of the old estates, etc., having lost all their property, and left nothing but a chance of a bare existence. In some instances the wrath of the peasantry has been directed against the money-lenders who ground them so unmercifully, and records of the past year show the dark history of many a cruel master, where often the unhappy owner and his entire family were put to death. But now, as the tide has turned, the Government has hitherto turned a deaf ear to the many complaints coming from the provinces. 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